



# MUSICAL VISITOR.

PLEASE CIRCULATE.

PRICE FOUR CENTS.

PUBLISHED BY AN ASSOCIATION  
OF GENTLEMEN.

*The Singers went before, and the players  
on instruments followed after .Ps. lxxviii: 25.*

A SEMI-MONTHLY PERIODICAL.  
\$1, PER YEAR, IN ADVANCE.

BOSTON, JUNE 1, 1842.

## MUSICAL VISITOR

The Boston Musical Visitor is issued by an association of responsible gentlemen, semi-monthly, in the royal octavo form, of eight closely-printed pages. It is devoted to vocal and instrumental music, and, for its high, moral, and religious character, has been recommended by many of the best periodicals, of every sect and party; and by men of eminence, in different states, for its complete adaptation to the growing state of music in this country. Musical information, local and foreign, literary, scientific, theoretical, and practical, for choirs, instruments, societies, and schools, with a variety of original music, is furnished through the columns of this work, principally by a number of individuals of distinguished reputation.

**TERMS.** To single subscribers, \$1 per annum. Fifty cents per annum to schools, choirs, musical societies, and all literary institutions, for a number not less than ten, sent to one address.

Ministers receive two copies for \$1.

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All current money, in any state, (Eastern preferred,) will be received in payment, which must be in advance.

All contributions, subscriptions, letters, and moneys, from agents and others, must be sent to H. W. DAY, Boston, Mass., post paid. Unpaid letters remain in the office. In the first volume, there were published more than one hundred pieces of original music, with various cuts and engravings, illustrating interesting scientific topics. The work has been favorably noticed by more than one hundred periodicals; by many, in terms of high approbation. In choirs and schools, the music is sung, and the matter read, with much interest and profit. Hundreds of communications pronounce it "just the thing."

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At the end of the year, subscribers at half price, in numbers of ten or more, can have the work continued, by severally handing 50 cents each to one of the number, requesting him to forward the whole amount as above directed.

### FACTS FOR PIOUS TEACHERS OF MUSIC.

A pious teacher of music related in substance, the following, a few days since at our office.

He accepted a call to become the leader of a choir. Being a professor of religion, it was a matter of consideration whether he should carry his religion with him into the choir meeting. He however concluded that he could not satisfy his conscience on any other terms, than to endeavor to make the meeting of the choir a religious one. Previous to this time, it had been but a little better than a scene of amusement and sport.

In taking charge of the choir, he briefly stated his views in relation to the nature and object of the choir meeting; how it should be conducted, and what were his intentions. The meeting was opened and closed by prayer, and nothing of importance occurred. Shortly after, a spirit of hostility on the part of a few, became visible. Some, instead of coming into the meeting, lounged outside, and made disturbance. A

number of weeks more passed away, and things wore such an unpleasant aspect that the teacher told them in plain terms, that if they were determined "to put religion down," they would put him down. He had, thus far, maintained such regulations in the choir as he considered to be right, and if they could not submit to his views of propriety, he was ready to resign his office. This stand for piety and propriety, when generally known, secured to him some excellent friends, who at once came forward and rendered essential aid. Some of the members withdrew, others continued, and the meetings soon became very much as they should be.

The best part of the story remains to be told. A recent revival has brought into the fold of the Savior, nearly all of those who "opposed themselves," and the choir have become most happily united, and enjoy the meetings as now conducted, ten-fold more than formerly, because they make melody in their hearts to the Lord.

In another place, a singing school was got up by the young people, who employed one of their number to be the teacher. Although not a pious man, yet he had a regard for religion, and felt it a duty, occasionally, to make a remark on the sentiment expressed. One tune and hymn of a devotional character, was chosen for a closing hymn. On a certain occasion, while singing this hymn, and when not half way through, one was observed to stop. This drew the attention of others, who perceived that this one was bathed in tears. Before the hymn was finished, nearly all were weeping or silent. This, indeed, was the spirit of the living God.

But a few years passed, when from this beginning, a church was established, and this teacher had become an active deacon. Let the truly pious and those who are so inclined, be encouraged to yield to their convictions of duty, and results, not less to the praise of God and to the happiness of young people, will frequently occur.

Another case, was that of a student, who was partially engaged to teach a singing school in the vicinity of the college. Being a pious young man, he felt



constrained, for the honor of Christ and the good of souls, to open and close his school with prayer.

On naming his intentions to the deacon of the church in the place, he was told that the young people had never been accustomed to any thing of that kind:—that dancing schools were all in fashion, and he feared more harm than good would be done. This nearly decided the fate of the school. But it was concluded on the part of the student, that he could not teach the school on any other terms than such as he had proposed. And it was agreed that he should commence, and try the experiment! The first evening he stated to the school, his convictions of duty;—that it was not to teach them religion that he proposed to open and close the school with prayer, but because he could not reasonably expect the blessing of God, unless he constantly acknowledged his dependence on him. The first two or three evenings, there was a little disorder round the fire, and some whispering.—Every thing of the kind was, however, soon quieted. The change in favor of a religious influence was marked and approved. Before the school was half done, the dancing school scholars, who occasionally came in, were accosted by the young people in the singing school, who affirmed that the singing school was much more interesting than the dancing school.

In addition to what the reader will naturally presume, it may be added, that the same teacher was employed the next winter, which was a thing quite remarkable, to have two singing schools in succession. The young people gave so much more attention to singing sacred music than to dancing, that dancing schools and frolics got quite out of date, and singing meetings became popular. The daughter of the deacon named above, was struck under conviction from a remark made by the teacher, and, with several others, became truly pious.

How true it is, in regard to all persons and conditions in society, that if we honor God, he will honor us.

A man at our elbow, has just remarked, that in some places where he had been, as an agent for the Visitor, he found that the Leader was not pious, but in closing the choir meeting, he left it to the pious members to do as they pleased, who were accustomed to make a prayer.

#### SINGING IN SABBATH SCHOOLS.

It is certainly a matter highly important, that all Sabbath Schools should make great use of music as an auxiliary in producing the greatest, best, and most lasting effect on the minds of the children, the young, middle aged and aged. How delightful, indeed, that a school of all ages from two and a half years old to one hundred and ten years of age, with their different classes of subjects of discussion and interest, from the simpler, though saving truths of the gospel, to the sublime and wonderful character of holy writ, in relation to the triune God and the scenes of the final great day, the inexplicable wonders of divine love to the faithful followers of Christ, and the unutterable lamentations of the finally impenitent;—how delightful, that individuals of such different capacities, meeting and learning about subjects so different in spiritual and intellectual grandeur, can most pleasantly, profitably and harmoniously unite in the songs of Zion. Certainly a scene like this, a Sabbath School of young and old, singing God's holy praise, it would seem must bear some faint resemblance to the world of glory and eternal song.

We hope, that the present year, as a general thing

a hundred times more effort will be made, to make sacred music a prominent feature in all our Sunday schools. It can most easily be done if the Superintendents and Teachers will only think so, and make the attempt. A good minister once said, that there was a world of meaning in that word "try." Let schools generally be supplied with suitable books, and meet a half an hour earlier than usual, or even make a part of the regular season devoted to the Sabbath School, and occupy it in singing. Sing at the beginning of the school and at the close, sing as much as you can. The exercise is wholesome and healthy. The influence is of the very best kind. The experience of those who have tried what we recommend, renders to them all doubts criminal. Do not sing one or two Sabbaths, and then give the matter up, but go through the year, with the same adherence to regularity in singing, that is maintained in other exercises and a blessing will follow.

**POSTAGE ON THE VISITOR.**—The Postage of the Visitor, to any place in the State, is one cent. Out of the State, if less than 100 miles, one cent. If at a distance more than 100 miles, and out of the State, 1 1-2 cts. per sheet. Nearly all are sent out printed two copies on a sheet, because the paper is small in size, and the law, being intended for justice, allows the passage of the sheet through the office at the common rate of postage. So it is understood by Postmasters in all parts of the country. We have had almost no trouble in relation to this matter, since Postmasters generally love good music, and are inclined to interpret the law favorably, to promote the cause of music. For a variety of favors, we are much indebted to Postmasters generally.

**MR. R. S. KNOX.** We are much obliged to Mr. Knox for his suggestion, and shall write the P. M. about the matter. We hope that some special effort will be made in his vicinity for the Visitor the ensuing year. We believe as we ever have done, that a gracious Providence will sustain this paper through the aid of true friends to the cause.

From the Christian Reflector.

We have just received a few copies of the Revival Hymns which add much to the interest of our social meetings. Some of the pieces are new to us, and excite much interest. I think Bro. Neale and Day have done the church great service in getting up this little book, and have thrown a charm into the social meetings of the church, even to those who are not pious, by their excellent tunes and melodies, and their thrilling and awakening hymns. Yours truly,

E. R. WARREN.

Augusta, Me. April 25th. 1842.

#### A FEW SONGS RECOMMENDED.

From a catalogue of more than 800 pieces of Music, we are able to select the following as suitable to be recommended. Perhaps we shall pick out a few more,

#### SONGS.

Auld Lang Syne, Bashful Lover, Calm thy Sleep, Captive Knight, Child's First Grief, Come sing the song of happy days, Come ye disconsolate, Comfort ye my people, Dove of Noah, Elf King, Emerald Isle, Emigrant's Lament, Forget not me, Greek Exile, Handel's songs, Home Sweet Home, Hour of Prayer, How cheering the thought, I dream of all things free, I go sweet friends, I have come from a happy land, I know that my Redeemer liveth, Ingle side, Its name I don't tell, Man's a man for a' that, Mother's prayer, O Lord have mercy upon me, O Lord I have wandered, O lovely peace, Peace troubled soul, Pensez a moi, Pilgrim Fathers, Pilot (the), Sea (the), She wore a wreath of roses, Storm bird, Swiss drover boy, Switzer's song



of home, Sympathy, They're all gone from the mountain, They're a noddin', Treasures of the deep, Tyrolean evening hymn, Tyrol, My Frither-land, When the day with rosy light, When thy bosom heaves the sigh, Wanted, a governess; also, Gems of German songs and Sacred lines by Nelson.

## VOCAL DUETS.

A B C, a comic song, All things fair and bright, Are there tidings, Evening parting hymn, I know a bank, Minute gun at sea, O lovely peace, Our way across the sea, What fairy like music; also Moonlight music, Love and flowers.

## SACRED SONGS.

All things fair and bright, Belshazzar is king, Better land, Bird let loose, Deeper and deeper still, Dove of the ark, Evening song to the Virgin, Jephtha's daughter, Mary's tears, Messenger bird, O had I Jubal's lyre, Rocked in the cradle of the deep, See the conquering hero comes, There's nothing true but heaven, To Jesus the crown of my hope, Waft her angels, Watchman tell us of the night, Weep not for me, What though I trace, Widow of Nain.

All the above pieces of Music can be had at the office of the Musical Visitor, at 4 1-2 cts. per page.

MR. F. F. MULLER has gone South. This is pretty much all we can say of him that is definite. Mr. Webb now occupies the place of Mr. Muller, in the Boston Academy. Mr. Muller is a fine Musician, and we truly hope, that experience and discretion will render him useful in the cause of Music.

MR. GREATOREX. It is a matter of justice, to say, that the charge against Mr. Greatorex in relation to living with a woman to whom he had not been lawfully married, has not been sustained.

To one of the indictments he plead guilty, and has received a sentence of two months imprisonment in the common jail. Depositions from several places having been received, of his previous good moral character, the sentence was much lighter than it would have been.

## VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC.

## BOOKS.

FOR SALE At the Office of the Musical Visitor, The Carmina Sacra, or Boston Collection of Church Music, by L. Mason, \$9, per doz. The Boston Academy's Collection; same price. The Boston School Song Book, \$3, per doz. The Musical Institute's Collection of Church Music, \$8, per doz. The Vocal School, for teachers and scholars, \$6, per doz. Also, The Revival Hymns, \$1,20 cts. per doz. and the Ladies' Cooking Assistant and Pocket Almanack, 50 cts. per doz. Any other Musical book, published in the city, can be furnished at the lowest cash price.

Also for sale as above, The Modern Psalmist, The Boston Glee Book, The Gentleman's Glee Book.

## A NEW PIANO.

M. Isoard of Paris has invented a piano in which the sounds produced by the hammer in the ordinary way, are prolonged in their vibrations by a current of air passing over the strings, and thus equal the swell and volume of the organ.

*Music in Wisconsin Territory:—Singing Schools,—Milwaukie:—Prairieville:—Southport:—Teachers by the year:—General progress:—Territorial Convention:—Musical Visitor:—Wisconsin Territory and Vermont:—Pestalozzian System.*

*Wisconsin Territory, April, 1842.*

MR. EDITOR, I have thought it proper to inform you of the state of Music in this section. There have been schools in almost all the places where there could be found scholars. Some schools have contained 150 scholars, and the cause of Music is on the gain. Many sing well, and there seems to be a disposition to encourage the science on the part of the people. At Milwaukie, music is good. An exhibition of Mr.

Durgin's school was lately given, which was highly creditable to the town and to the singers. At Prairieville, music is good. At Southport they have a teacher by the year, and it is expected during his engagement as teacher and chorister that the science will progress. Here are first rate voices, and a disposition to learn.

There will be a Territorial Convention held on the 22d of June, when we hope that some good will be done. Then I shall make efforts to obtain subscribers to your valuable paper, the Musical Visitor.

Music, in this section, is not far behind Vermont, though we have no Cheney's we have some good teachers from the East, who are doing their best, and are raising the standard of the Pestalozzian system.

## FROM A TEACHER AND RESIDENT.

Short communications like the above, will always be acceptable to us and to our readers generally.

We hope that a strong effort will be made to obtain assurances, of at least 1000 subscribers to the Visitor at that Convention. The Visitor circulated in a community and read, will not fail to awaken interest and do good, if judging from the past is admissible.

## Harmony in the South and West.

Time was—and not very remote—when New-England almost bounded the limits of the musical field. New York was quite in the outskirts, beyond which very little attention was given to the subject—we mean that of sacred music. Boston was almost exclusively the place whence was first issued those books of church music, improved in their character and style and divested of that trashy stuff which was not many years ago in general use, in the place of science and taste. And from Boston went forth well qualified teachers in all directions, the effect of whose labors are now every where perceived. Our object in this paragraph is, by way of encouragement, simply to advert to the rapid spread of musical education and improvement throughout this country; and as evidence of this fact, to state the circumstance that considerable orders are now received in this city, from the most Westerly and Southerly States in the Union, for the Boston Academy's Collection of Church Music; and likewise for their Collection of Choruses, and other Works, for the use of large and efficient societies. We have only to say, God speed, to so good a cause!

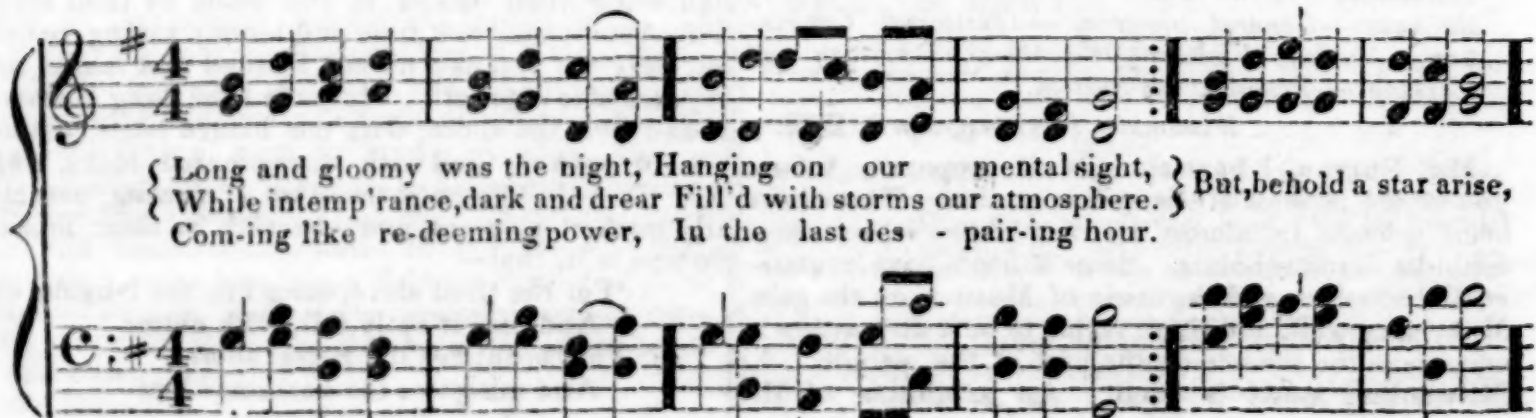
## Music and Labor.

It is surprising that the Americans have hitherto overlooked an argument so strong as the following, in favor of music, viz: it may be "turned to account," at least so says Mr Dana, in his highly interesting work, "Two years before the mast." While sailing on the waters of the Pacific, in an American vessel, in company with an Italian ship, he was led to make a comparison between the crews of the two vessels, and says, "there was only one point in which they (the Italians) had the advantage over us, and that was in lightening their labors in the boats by their songs. The Americans are a time and money saving people, but have not yet, as a nation, learned that music may be 'turned to account.' We pulled the long distances to and from the shore, with our loaded boats, without a word spoken, and with discontented looks, while they not only lightened the labor of rowing, but actually made it pleasant and cheerful, by their music." So true is it, that—

"For the tired slave, song lifts the languid oar,  
And bids it aptly fall, with chime  
That beautifies the fairest shore,  
And mitigates the harshest clime."



**As you value health and comfort—*shut the door!***



**D. C.** Ye, who would your children save, Toiling through a stormy night,  
From a drunkard's awful grave! How you wish'd for morning light;  
Point them to a prospect fair, Brighter, brighter, brighter far,  
'Tis the Temperance Morning Star! Shines the temp'rance morning star!  
Ye, who would redeem a friend  
On whom earthly hopes depend; Onward, speed thy radiant way,  
Sit not down in deep despair, Harbinger of dawning day;  
Hail the Temperance Morning Star! Nations hail thee from afar,  
Hail! Columbia's Morning Star!!!  
**D. C.** Ye, who plough the foaming brine, Peace and comfort, joy and love,  
See the Star of Temperance shine, Beam around us from above,  
Rising in your moral sky, When removed from vice afar,  
Like the day-spring from on high. Temp'rance shines our morning star!

## LORAIN, P. M. 6, 8, &amp; 4.

1. The God of Abrah'm praise, Who reigns enthron'd a - bove: An - cient of ev - er - last - ing days, And God of love:

2. The God of Abrah'm praise, At whose su - preme com - mand From earth I rise - and seek the joys At his right hand:

JE-HO-VAH, GREAT I AM! By earth and heav'n con-fess'd; I bow and bless the sa - cred Name, For ev - er - blest.

I all on earth for - sake, Its wis - dom, fame, and power; And him my on - ly por - tion make, My shield and tower.

## LITERARY &amp; SCIENTIFIC.

A CATALOGUE of the Townsend Female Seminary for the year ending March, 1842, has just arrived. Mr. Silas Bruce still retains his honorable and important station as Teacher of Vocal Music. Miss Harriette R. Parker is the Teacher of Instrumental Music. Miss Ruth S. Robinson continues to be the Principal.

This Institution has for some years been regarded a first rate Seminary for young ladies. The board of instruction, the location of the school and the course of studies may be spoken of in high terms. From a personal acquaintance with Mr. Bruce, we think that young ladies who wish to acquire a knowledge of music, will make a good choice who place themselves at this Institution. \$8 for 24 lessons on the piano. No charge in the Vocal department.

Tuition \$4 50 per quarter. \$1 added for a Language. Board, \$1 62 1-2 to \$1 75 cts. including washing and fuel.

## HARMONY:—CONTINUED.

## CHROMATIC ALTERATIONS ON CHORDS.

One or more notes of a chord may be al

tered by means of accidental sharps or flats, provided the notes thus altered still observe their natural progression in passing to the notes of the following chord.

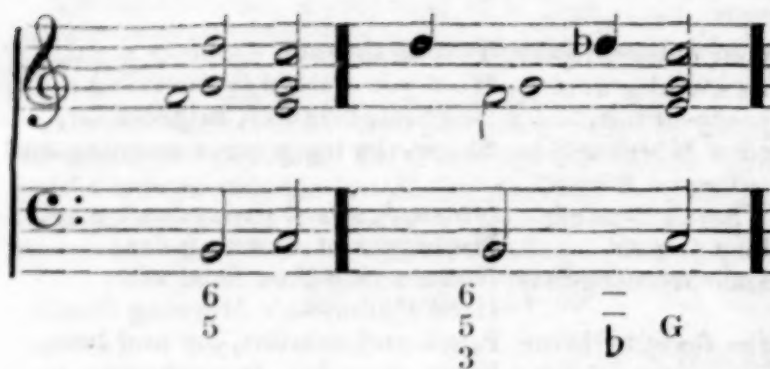
Thus, in any two consecutive chords, if G is to ascend to A, then, after playing the G, we may first introduce the G $\sharp$ , and then proceed to A. Similarly, if D is to descend to C, then we may insert a D $\flat$ .

## EXAMPLE.

Simple harmony. Chromatic alterations.

5 5 $\sharp$





Sometimes the altered chord is used without the chord in its natural state appearing first. Such progressions are frequently introduced in modern music; they often have the appearance of modulating without doing so in reality.

#### ON PEDAL BASSES, NOTES, AND HARMONIES.

A long holding note in the bass, or a note often repeated and accompanied by a succession of chords, which sometimes include the holding note itself as an essential note of the harmony, and sometimes do not, is called a *pedal-bass* or *organ point*; and the chords thus introduced upon it, are called *pedal harmonies*. A pedal note must be either a key-note or a dominant. To understand clearly the chords which are used on a pedal note, we must leave out of consideration the pedal note itself, and treat the lowest of the upper parts as the real bass. By this means the most unusual combinations and successions of figures are often reducible to the most ordinary progressions of harmony.

The principal pedal harmonies used in modern music are obtained by placing a dominant or diminished seventh, or a seventh, on the leading note in major, on the key-note or dominant; by this we obtain the chords

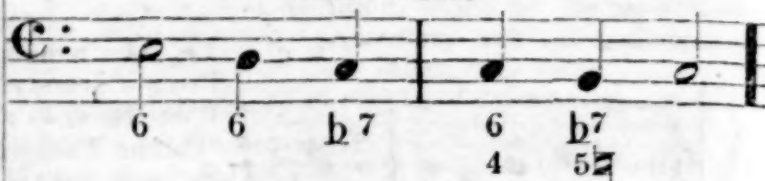
7 7 7 7  
2, 4 5 6b &c.  
2, 4 4  
2, 2,

The two following passages will be sufficient to exemplify these chords.

#### Tonic Pedal.



#### REAL BASS.



#### DOMINANT PEDAL.



#### REAL BASS.



### SACRED MUSIC.

#### An argument for sacred Music.

*Its cultivation and performance are within the ability of all.*—God has given to men musical powers as freely as those of speech; and early and assiduous cultivation would as fully develop the one as the other. This has been believed by but very few, till of late; and it still is doubted by many. And those who do believe in the universality of musical powers has been long and slowly coming to this point. But experiment, that sure test of the soundness of opinions, has demonstrated it. Let your child be as early and faithfully taught to sing as to read, and he will make a singer as certainly as he is made a reader. Proper musical education of the young, in past years, would have made our present congregations great choirs of singers. There is at this moment, in all our religious assemblies, a vast amount of musical talent unimproved, "buried;" and account must be given for this in the last day, as for other unimproved talents.

There are in our places of worship, every Sabbath, hundreds of listeners, or perhaps inattentive endurers of defective musical performances, who ought to be engaged in raising the songs of joy and praise towards the throne of heaven. To many of these, not even now too old to learn to sing the praises of God in his sanctuary, we say, "Unbury your talents, cultivate them, consecrate them, and use them in praise of their Giver."

Many a man, in common conversation, uses a voice full, clear, musical, and yet has never learned any thing more than Old Hundred, or perhaps a military air. Many a woman, in the social circle, speaks with a voice soft, sweet, melodious, and adapted for the service of sacred song; but has perhaps never learned more than a popular love song or a nursery lullaby. "These things ought not so to be." It is ingratitude to God, the Giver of such powers, not to cultivate and employ them in his praise. Scarce a bird is there in all "the firmament of heaven" but raises some notes



to the praise of the Creator; and shall man whom He has made but "a little lower than the angels," be silent?

The question may be asked, "Is it *necessary* that all should learn to sing who can?" But if sacred song be worship to God, then the question is not, "how many performers are needed?" rather, "who can be excused from the duty of singing, any more than from joining in prayer?"

But we reply to the questions stated, as apparently anticipating the danger of having *too much* power or quantity in the service of sacred song; that there cannot be too many voices nor too much praise in any religious assembly, if the voices be properly cultivated, and if it be *music* which is made, and not solemn jargon. The writer once listened to four hundred singers, sustained by the powers of a noble organ, in one of our city churches. It was *music*, in the true sense of the word. Among other tunes performed was that noblest of all, Old Hundred, in which the whole congregation were requested to join with the choir. Two thousand voices were then poured forth to swell the majestic river of song. Yet such was their harmony, and so judiciously and admirably were the powers of the organ brought out in the accompaniment, that there was not one voice too many, nor one breath of instrumental aid too much. We have read of commemorations of Handel and other great musical festivals, for which were assembled the musical talent and skill of all Europe; but we do not remember to have read of too much music on such occasions. No; assemble a choir of ten thousand around an organ, if you please, vast as a cathedral or a palace; let harmony blend and bind all together; and although the sublimity and majesty of the performances may overwhelm an audience of millions, still, of *music* there will not, cannot be too much. John listened to a voice "upon mount Zion," "as the voice of many waters, and as the voice of a great thunder;" but he appears to have felt no oppression of his senses; for it was a voice full of the music of heaven. The notes were mighty, and yet sweet and delightful as the glory which surrounds the eternal throne. *Plea for Sacred Music, by Doctor Hooker.*

#### OPENING AND CLOSING SINGING SCHOOLS AND CHOIR MEETINGS.

From the facts in relation to this subject which will be found in another part of this number, the following rules seem to be consistent and proper.

When the teacher is pious, he should always open the school or choir meeting and close it by a short prayer, say of three or four minutes, and while he endeavors to be cheerful, strict in order, and to render the school as happy, interesting and profitable as possible, to also cast into all the exercises a religious influence, constantly bearing in mind, that his scholars will feel his influence beyond the bounds of time, and if it is as it should be, will contribute to his everlasting joy.

And where the chorister is not pious, we recommend that he encourage some member of the choir to close the meeting with prayer. If such a course as this is taken, in sincerity, it will receive the divine blessing.

We will not advise this course in a common singing school, where the teacher is not pious, unless he feels so inclined, if so, and due order can be maintained, it would be well. We think, however, that less cannot be done, than was customary in one of the cases detailed: viz:—the closing the school with some

appropriate piece. And we think that it might be better, to have but one, rather than to change every evening.

Teachers who are not pious, who endeavor to carry out these principles as far as they can, may depend on better success than they otherwise would have. The Lord of hosts whose praises we sing, is not dilatory in fulfilling his promises, nor slow in conferring favors on those who acknowledge his name.

The following scrip of Original Poetry will be admired for its simplicity.

#### COME TO THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

O! come to the dear Sunday School,  
For now is the season of prayer;  
The air is so balmy and cool,  
We'll meet the kind teachers all there.

The bell is now calling away,  
Its echo comes over the hill,  
I would not then longer delay,  
When all is so pleasant and still.

The Pastor is there, without fail,  
To tell us about little Dean,  
Who went out on Sunday to sail,  
And afterward never was seen.

There's Ellen, and Mary, and Jane,  
With little Miss Clarissa Brook,  
Just coming up round by the lane,  
How happy and cheerful they look.

I think I will step by the bridge  
That leads over Mulbury stream,  
And as they come up by the ridge,  
I'll get them to stop on the Green.

\* \* \* \* \*

Your books that you tied up so neat,  
I'll give to your teacher, Miss Groom,  
And ask her to keep you a seat,  
And tell her you'll be there quite soon.

**THE MURDERER OF ELLEN JEWETT.**—Robinson, the murderer of Ellen Jewett, whose trial and acquittal left an indelible stain upon the tribunal before which he was arraigned, went to Texas, where he has since lost his right arm—that arm with which he planted a hatchet into the forehead of a frail, but to him an unoffending girl, and with which he then applied an incendiary torch to the bed where she lay weltering in blood, thus attempting to conceal the murder, by committing arson—the right arm, we say, has been cleft from his shoulder, in a fight with the Mexicans.

Nor is this the only retribution that has visited the guilty. It will be recollected that Furlong, the infatuated Grocer who went into court and committed voluntary perjury by swearing that Robinson was in his store on the evening of the murder, became a maniac, and drowned himself.—*Albany Journal.*

The worthiest people are the most injured by slander; as we usually find that to be the best fruit which the birds have been picking at.—*Swift.*

**Aristophanes.** "Let no man," says Scaliger, "pretend to understand the attic dialect, who has not Aristophanes at his finger ends; in him are to be found all the attic ornaments which made St. Chrysostom so much admire him, that he always laid him under his pillow when he went to bed."



## MISCELLANEOUS.

## London.

The following brief statistical summary is curious in its way:

London in length is eight miles, in breadth three, and in circumference, twenty six. It contains 8000 streets, lanes and alleys, and courts, and 75 squares.—It has 264 churches and chapels, 207 meeting houses for dissenters, 43 chapels for foreigners, and synagogues for Jews—making altogether 502 places of worship. The number of inhabitants during the sitting of Parliament, is estimated at 1,250,000. In this vast city there are 4000 seminaries for education, 10 institutions for promoting the arts and sciences, 122 asylums for the indigent, 18 for sick and lame, 13 dispensaries, 704 charitable institutions, 59 courts of justice, 4040 professional men connected with the law.—There are 13,309 vessels trading on the river Thames in the year, and 40,000 wagons going and returning to the metropolis in the same period. The exports and imports to and from the Thames are estimated at £66,811,222 annually, and the property floating in the city every year is £170,000,000 sterling.

## A LESSON TO YOUNG LADIES.

The eldest of two sisters was promised by her father to a gentleman possessed of a large estate. The day was appointed for the gentleman to make his visit, he not having as yet seen either of them, and the ladies were informed of his coming, that they might be prepared to receive him. The affianced bride, who was the handsomest of the two, being desirous to show her elegant shape and slender waist to the best advantage, clothed herself in a dress which set very tight and close upon her, without any lining or facing of fur, though it was in winter and exceedingly cold. The consequence was that she appeared pale and miserable, like one perishing with the severity of the weather, while her sister, who, regardless of her shape, had attired herself rationally with thick garments lined with fur, looked warm and healthy, and ruddy as a rose. The gentleman was fascinated by her who had the most health and the most prudence, and having obtained the father's consent to the change, left the mortified sister to shiver in single blessedness.—*A French Legend.*

*From the Cleveland Herald.*

## THE PAST.

The Past—it hath a mournful sound,  
To one whose smiles are fled,  
Whose hopes, like autumn's strewed leaves,  
Are withered all, and dead.

The Past—it hath a solemn sound,  
To one whose youth is gone;  
But who to win an honored name,  
Hath never yet, pressed on.

The Past—it hath a fearful sound,  
To one whose life hath been  
Unlike a page of snowy white,  
A catalogue of sin.

But if some power hath led us on,  
Through worthy, happy scenes,  
The Past—ounds like an evening bell,  
That calls to pleasant dreams.

H.

*A Violoncello's Price.* Batta's violoncello, from which he draws such enchanting tones, was once sold for 300*l.* to a French family in a small town of Spain, and remained for years silent and neglected. One day it came under the eye of a connoisseur, who at once pronounced it to be worth 3000*l.*, but he was treated as a wild enthusiast. Some time afterwards,

Batta accidentally fell in with the instrument and determined to possess it, but its intrinsic merit had become known, and he could not obtain it for less than 8000*l.* Having had it repaired, it is now considered to be without a rival. An English gentleman lately offered Batta 25,000*l.* for his favorite, but the artist declared that no price could induce him to part with it. Upon this the amateur offered Batta the same sum for the reversion of the violoncello after the master's hand was unstrung by death, but whether this has been accepted is not said.

*Congreve.* Dr. Johnson says of him, "his wit is a meteor playing to and fro, with alternate coruscations."

*Lord Coke.* He bestowed his benefices upon men of merit, and said he "would have law-livings pass by *livery and seisin* and not by *bargain and sale*."

*Dryden* says, "common sense is a rule in every thing, but matters of faith and religion." To these matters of love might safely have been added.

*Dr. Johnson.* Goldsmith said of him, "He has nothing of the bear, but his skin."

*Napoleon and Fox.* N. could never bring himself to approve of trial by jury. He said to Fox, "it was gothic, cumbrous, and might be so *inconvenient*." F. replied that "it was this inconvenience for which he liked it."

Pride is a hard master. Dr. Franklin observed that it is as loud a beggar as want, and a great deal more saucy. Pope says it steps in where wit fails, and rules weak heads with strongest bias.

*Aristo.* Upon the door of his house at Ferrara, was the following inscription—

Parva, sed apta mihi, sed nulli obnoxia, sed non,  
Sordida, parva meo sed tamen acre domus.

## TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS AND FRIENDS.

It is seriously contemplated to enlarge the Visitor to double its present size, so that it may be bound with the present volume.

The price of Subscription will be 75 cts. per annum to choirs and companies of ten or more. To single subscribers, the same as it now is, \$1, per annum. Should the change take place, an additional amount of matter and music and more variety, will be supplied. We are the servants of those who have patronized us, and hope that an expression of as many of our friends as possible, will be furnished by mail or otherwise, as soon as possible, in relation to the desirableness of such a change, in order that we may act in accordance with the views of our subscribers.

OUR SUBSCRIBERS, we hope, will not be discouraged, because we are not quite able to issue the Visitor twice per month. They may depend on all their Numbers. And if in any case all the Numbers are not received, ask the P. M. to drop a line to that effect, and specify the Numbers wanted, and if not long after the time, we shall be able to mail them again.